THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXIV. WEDNESDAY, September 27, 1809. No. 1200.

Pittsburgh: Printed by *John Scull*, in Market-Street, next door to the corner of Front-Street.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS in and by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled, "An Act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined on me to give public notice of such election to be held, and to enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected: I, WILLIAM WOODS, Sheriff of the County of Allegheny, do therefore make known, and give this Public Notice to the electors of the said County of Allegheny, that a General Election will be held in the said County, on the *SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER NEXT* at the several election districts, viz:—

The electors of the Borough of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Court House in the said Borough.

The electors of Pitt township, to meet at the house of Thomas Wilson, in said township.

The electors of Plumb township, to meet at the house of John Little, in said township.

The electors of Versailles township, to meet at the house of William Shaw, sen. in said township.

The electors of Elizabeth township, to meet at the house of John Walker, in Elizabeth town, in said township: and the electors residing within the fractional part of Elizabeth township, are restored to their former place of holding their general elections, in Elizabeth town aforesaid.

The electors of Mifflin township, to meet at the house of William Walker, in Reedsburgh, in said township.

The electors of St. Clair township, to meet at the house of Thomas M'Cully, in said township.

The electors of Fayette township, to meet at the house now occupied by William Marsh, in Noblesburgh, in said township.

The electors of Robinson township, to meet at the house of William Marks in said township.

The electors of Moon township, to meet at the house of John Byers, sen. in said township.

The electors of Ohio township, to meet at the house of John Moore, in said township.

The electors of Pine township, to meet at the house of Baltzer Good, in said township.

The electors of Deer township, to meet at the house of Thomas M'Connell, in said township.

The electors of Indiana township, to meet at the house of Henry Strome, in said township.

At which time and places, the qualified electors as aforesaid, will elect by ballot—

One person for Senator of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in conjunction with the counties of Beaver and Butler.

Four persons for Members of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in conjunction with Butler county.

Two persons for Coroner of Allegheny county.

One person for Commissioner of Allegheny county, and

Three persons for Auditors for settling the Commissioners accounts.

And in and by an act of the general assembly of this state, passed the 17th of March, 1806, it is directed, that the inspectors of the said general election, shall be chosen by ballot, on Friday next preceding the first Tuesday in October (being the 29th September,) at the several election districts, and the election of such inspectors shall be held by the respective constables, (who are required to give at least one week's notice of such election) assisted by two qualified citizens, chosen by such citizens qualified to vote as shall be then present; and the inspectors chosen are required to be at the places of their districts, on the day of the general election aforesaid, at 9 o'clock in the morning, to do and perform the duties required of them.

And the return judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are hereby required to meet at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on the Friday next after the said second Tuesday in October, then and there to perform those things required of them by law.

Given at Pittsburgh the 31st day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine, and the thirty-fourth year of the Independence of the United States.

WILLIAM WOODS, Sheriff.

BUILDING LOTS.

SIX Acres of Ground on Grant's Hill and within the Borough, have been laid out into building Lots. They will be let on very reasonable terms on perpetual leases.

Apply at the Office of *WILLIAM WILKINS*, where a plan of the lots may be seen Pittsburgh, July 20, 1809. tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to *THOMAS REED & Co.* are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands will please present their accounts for settlement.

Pittsburgh, September 1st, 1809.

NEW BOOK STORE.

JOSEPH PARKER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

LAW AND *MISCELLANEOUS*

BOOKSELLER,

Wood Street, corner of Fourth, PITTSBURGH.

JOSEPH PARKER has obtained from messrs. *Wm. P. Farrand & Co.* and messrs. *Hopkins & Earle*, of Philadelphia, a large and general assortment of LAW, MISCELLANEOUS, and SCHOOL, BOOKS, comprising all the new works of each kind; all the important standard authors in science and general literature, together with a complete assortment of Greek and Latin classics, and school books of every description. Paper, quills, pencils and other stationary as above. The whole of which is intended for the supply of Bookstores, Circulating Libraries and Schools, through the western country, and will be furnished at the Philadelphia prices, with the addition of only four dollars per cwt. the *lowest carriage* price.

September 12, 1809.

N. B. J. Parker has made such arrangements with the houses of Wm. P. Farrand and Co. and Hopkins and Earle, that he will regularly receive from them all their own and other new publications, as well as all new imported books; and, through them, will be enabled promptly to supply all orders for particular books

STEAM FLOUR MILL.

THE public are hereby informed that the *STEAM MILL*, is now in operation and will afford a constant supply of *Wheat* and *Rye Flour* in all their different qualities manufactured in the first stile, and also of *Bran*, *Cofted Rye*, *Corn* and *Oats*.

Sixty cents cash per bushel will be given for a few thousand bushels of good Wheat if delivered in a short time.—Rye will be taken at 40 cents per bushel or 56 lbs. and Oats at 17 cents per bushel.

GEORGE EVANS.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 12, 1809. tf.

[The following account of the siege of Saragoza, is taken from "*The Christian Observer*," for February 1809. The Christian Observer, is one of the most respectable periodical publications in the world. It will be recollected that this city of Saragoza (commonly printed *Saragossa*) has, since the time mentioned in this account, undergone a second siege more dreadful that the first, and after sustaining more hardships, encountering more assaults, and exhibiting more splendid proofs of constancy, patience, and valour, than can be found in almost any instance recorded in history, yielded to the united force of arms, famine, and disease, and was captured by the French. The people of this country, if they please, may learn a lesson from the fate of Saragoza. Bonaparte may with equal propriety call us rebels; may with equal justice order us to receive one of his *brothers* for our king, and on our refusal, may subject us to the horrors of a French campaign. Great efforts are making among the French *hirelings* in the United States, to prepare us for a catastrophe like that which has awaited two thirds of continental Europe. [*Connecticut Mirror.*

Substance of a Narrative, &c.

From the tour of Mr. C. R. Vaughan, Fellow of All-Souls College, Oxford, who visited Saragoza in the summer of last year, and remained there several weeks, living at the table of Don Joseph Palafox, and conversing much with him; and while there he took great pains to ascertain every particular of the siege which that city had endured.

SARAGOZA is seated on the right bank of the Ebro, with a suburb upon the left, connected with it by a stone bridge. The city is commanded by some high ground called the Torrero, about a mile to the south-west. The canal of Arragon, over which there is a bridge, divides the Torrero from another elevation, where the Arragonese erected a battery previous to the siege. The walls appear to have been constructed merely to facilitate the levying of taxes upon articles brought into the town for sale; the gates, nine in number, are of the most simple construction, and the *alignment* between them is in some places preserved by the mud wall of a garden, in others by buildings, or by the remains of an old Moorish wall which has a slight parapet, but without any platform even for musquetry. The houses are three stories in height; the streets very narrow and crooked, excepting one or two market places, and the street called the Cozo, nearly in the centre of the town. The population of Saragoza may be estimated at about 60,000 souls.

It was on the 25th of May, 1808, that the inhabitants of this city and of the surrounding country, rose in a mass to repel the aggressions of the French; and the captain-general of Arragon, having betrayed an inclination to submit to the enemy, they conferred the government upon Don Joseph Palafox, the youngest of three brothers, of one of the most distinguished families in Arragon. This nobleman, who was thirty-four years of age, had at this time, very little acquaintance with military affairs; he had never seen actual service, and his time had been principally passed in the dissipation of Madrid, where he had distinguished himself by the splendor and fashion of his appearance.

At this time Navarre and Catalonia were possessed by the French; the passes of the Pyrenees, leading into Arragon, were open; and Murat with the main body of the French forces was stationed at Madrid. Thus surrounded by his enemy, general Palafox found that the regular troops at Saragoza amounted to 220 men, and the public treasury of the province could furnish him only with 2000 reals equal to 20l. 16s. 8d. sterling. Placing, however, a just confidence in the patriotism of the people, he immediately declared war against the French, by issuing a spirited proclamation.

Early in the month of June, 1808, and before a force could be organized for the defence of Arragon, the French detached 8000 infantry and 900 cavalry against Saragoza. These troops were opposed in their march by bodies of armed peasantry. But the ill-armed and undisciplined Arragonese were uniformly compelled to retire before their enemy, who on the 14th of June had advanced within a very short distance of Saragoza, where they took up a position on the opposite side of the Ebro to that on which the town stood. The Arragonese had hastily planted some cannon before the gates of their city, and also in favorable positions without the town, particularly at the Torrero, and at the height near to it.

On the 15th, the French sent a detachment against the outposts on the canal, while their main body attempted to storm the city. The Arragonese fought with great fury, but without order; their artillery was served by any persons who chanced to be near it; every one alternately commanded, and obeyed; but all were animated by the same spirit, and their efforts, after a most severe conflict, were crowned with success. A party of the enemy, that entered the town, were instantly put to death, and the French general, convinced that it was fruitless to persevere in his attack, withdrew his troops out of the reach of the cannon.

Saragoza possessed very slender resources to sustain a siege. Its fortifications consisted merely of mud walls; it was destitute of heavy artillery; and without troops that could undertake sorties. In spite of all these discouraging circumstances, the people, confiding in God and the justice of their cause, determined to defend the city to the last extremity. Gen. Palafox set out to provide resources for a siege, and also to place the rest of Arragon in a state of defence. He found about 1200 soldiers who had escaped from Madrid and uniting with them a small division of militia, he resolved with this force to attack the French. He had hoped by a manœuvre to place the French between his little army and the city of Saragoza. His intentions, however, were frustrated by a sudden attack on the part of the enemy, when, after a most obstinate but fruitless resistance, he was compelled to yield to superior numbers and discipline. The wreck of this little force with great difficulty threw themselves into Saragoza.

The French having received reinforcements, began to occupy the military positions in the plain that surrounds Saragoza; and though the valor of the besieged did not allow them to carry on their operations unmolested, in a short time they had invested nearly one half of the town, and on the 28th of June they took possession of the Torrero. The neighbouring battery also fell into their hands; the officer who commanded it was declared a traitor for not having done his utmost, and on his return to Saragoza was immediately hanged. The city could now communicate with the country only on the side of the Ebro.

During these operations, the Arragonese were employed in placing their town in the best state of defence that their resources would admit of. They tore down the awnings from their windows, and formed them into sacks, which they filed with sand, and piled up before every gate in the form of a battery, digging round each of them a deep trench. They broke holes in the mud walls for musquetry; and sometimes where the position was commanding, cannon were stationed; houses were pulled down or burned; gardens and olive grounds cheerfully rooted up, wherever they impeded the defence of the city. The exertions of the men were animated by the women, who formed themselves into parties for the relief of the wounded, and for carrying water and provisions to the batteries, while their children conveyed cartridges which were made by the monks.

The French continued to invest the city more closely, and scarcely a day passed without a sanguinary contest between detachments of the Arragonese and their enemy. In the last few days of the month of June, a reinforcement of 600 regular troops contrived to enter Saragoza. About the same time, two pieces of cannon (24 pounders) and some shells were procured.

The enemy drew their resources from Pampeluna, whilst the Arragonese, now completely surrounded, had not one fortress to which they could have recourse, either for ammunition or for cannon.

About the last day of June, a powder-magazine, in the heart of the city blew up, and nearly a whole street was reduced to ruins. The inhabitants had scarcely recovered from their consternation, and from the labour of extricating their fellow citizens from the ruins, when the French opened a destructive fire upon the city. About 1200 shells and grenades fell in Saragoza, which had not one building that was bomb-proof, nor had the inhabitants then taken the precaution of placing beams of timber together, endways, against the houses, behind which passengers might find shelter, whenever a shell should chance to fall near them.

The attack of the enemy was directed principally against the gate called Portillo. The sand-bag battery before the gate was gallantly defended by the Arragonese. It was several times destroyed, and as often reconstructed under the fire of the enemy. The carnage in this battery was truly terrible. It was here that an act of heroism was performed by a female, to which history scarcely affords a parallel: Augustina Zaragoza, about 22 years of age, a handsome woman, of the lower class of the people, whilst carrying refreshments to the gates, arrived at the Portillo, at the moment when the French fire had destroyed every person that was stationed in it. The citizens and soldiers hesitated to remain at the guns; Augustina rushed forward over the wounded and slain, snatched a match from the hand of a dead artillery-man and fired off a 26 pounder; then jumping upon the gun, made a vow never to quit it alive during the siege; and having stimulated her fellow citizens by this daring intrepidity, they instantly rushed into the battery, and again opened a tremendous fire upon the enemy. When Mr. Vaughan saw this heroine at Saragoza, she had a small shield of honor embroidered upon the sleeve of her gown, with "Saragoza" inscribed upon it, and was receiving a pension from the government, and the daily pay of an artillery-man.

On the 2d of July, the French made two furious attacks on the city, but in both were repulsed with considerable loss.

Defeated in these attacks, they proceeded to invest the place still more closely. Having transported their cavalry to the opposite bank of the river, they destroyed the mills which supplied the town with flour, levied contributions in the villages, and thus cut off the only communication by which the besieged could receive supplies, either of provisions or of ammunition. Every fresh difficulty, however, served only to heighten the resentment of the people, and to call forth the resources of their general. In this situation he caused corn-mills worked by horses to be established in the city, and ordered the monks to be employed in manufacturing gun powder. All the sulphur in the place was put into requisition; the earth of the streets was washed in order to furnish salt-petre; and charcoal was made of the stalks of hemp, which in that part of Spain grow to an unusual size; and thus a regular manufactory of gun-powder was formed.

At the close of July, the city was completely invested. Its large population was scantily supplied with food, and had little hopes of succour. By the unremitted exertions of forty-six days, their spirits were exhausted, and their strength impaired. Without a single place of security for their sick, and their children, they were in hourly expectation of another general attack and bombardment; while their streets were filled with wounded, in consequence of daily skirmishes entered into in order to open a communication with the country. At this moment one

desperate effort was made, though in vain, to recover the Torrero; after which, convinced of the impossibility of making a sortie with effect, they resolved to conquer or perish within the walls of their city.

On the night of the 2d of August, and on the following day, the French bombarded Saragoza. A foundling hospital, which contained the sick and wounded, caught fire and was consumed. During this dreadful calamity, the exertions of every description of people were almost unparalleled; all attention to private property was abandoned, and every body was seen hastening to the relief of the sick, and of the helpless children; but in this act of humanity none were more conspicuous than the women, who persisted in their humane exertions, equally undaunted by the shot and shells of the enemy, and the flames of the building before them.

On the 4th of August, the French opened a tremendous fire upon the quarter of Santa-Engracia, and while the mud walls vanished away, the splendid convent of Santa-Engracia was on fire, and tottering in ruins.

The French availed themselves of this entrance, to rush into the city; took in reverse the batteries before the gates, and after a sanguinary conflict penetrating to the Calle de Cozo, nearly in the centre of the town, were in possession before the day closed, of one half of Saragoza.—The French general immediately demanded the capitulation in the following note:

"*Head Quarters*, Santa-Engracia.—The capitulation."

The answer immediately returned, was,

"*Head-Quarters*, Saragoza. War, even to the knife. PALAFOX."

One side of the Cozo, a street about the breadth of Pall-Mall, was now occupied by the French, in the centre of which general Vernier was seen giving his orders from the Franciscan convent. The Arragonese maintained their positions on the opposite side, throwing up batteries at the opening of the streets, within a few paces of similar batteries of the French. The intervening space was soon heaped in with dead; either thrown from the windows of the houses in which they had been slain, or killed in the conflict below.

Nothing in the whole course of the siege more embarrassed gen. Palafox than the accumulation of the dead, and the apprehension of the disorders which must result from it. To an Arragonese it was almost certain death to appear in the middle of the street; and the expedient resorted to was, to push forward French prisoners, with a rope attached to them, amidst the dead and dying, to bring the bodies in for burial. Their office, and the pity of their own soldiers, secured them in general from annoyance; and the evils arising from the corruption of the dead were thus diminished. The principal season for attack in this singular warfare, was the night; the French and Arragonese, under the cover of darkness, frequently dashed across the street, and attacked each other's batteries with the most undaunted courage. The struggle, begun at the batteries, was often carried into the houses beyond; and Mr. Vaughan has often, in every story of a house, seen unequivocal marks of the desperation with which such contests must have been carried on. The batteries were so close to each other that in one instance a Spaniard crept from his own side, and, insinuating himself under the intermediate bodies of the dead, attached a rope to one of the French cannon: in the struggle which ensued, the rope broke, and the Arragonese were deprived of their prize, at the moment when they thought themselves secure of it.

On the 5th of August, when the French were expected to renew their efforts to obtain possession of the city, the Arragonese found their ammunition begin to fail; but even this circumstance created no dismay. The only cry that assailed the ears of the gallant general was, that, if ammunition failed they were ready to attack the enemy with their knives. At this awful crisis, just before the day closed, a convoy of provisions and ammunition, and a reinforcement of 3000 men, composed of Spanish guards, Swiss, and volunteers of Arragon unexpectedly made their entry into the city, under the command of the brother of the captain-general, Don Francisco Palafox.

A council of war, held on the 8th, resolved, "That those quarters of the city in which the Arragonese yet maintained themselves, should continue to be defended with the same firmness: and should the enemy prevail, the people were to retire into the suburbs, and to defend the suburbs till they perished." This resolution was received by the people with the loudest acclamations.

For eleven days more the most sanguinary conflict continued from street to street, from house to house, and from room to room (the enraged populace always gaining by degrees upon the disciplined troops of the French) until the space occupied by the enemy was gradually reduced to about one-eighth part of the city.

The spirit displayed by the men was seconded in the most admirable manner by the women of Saragoza. The countess Burrita, a lady of great rank in that country, formed a corps of women for the relief of the wounded, and for the purpose of carrying provisions and wine to the soldiers: many persons of the most unquestionable veracity in Saragoza, declare, that they have frequently seen this young, delicate, and beautiful woman, daily attending to the duties she had prescribed to herself, in the midst of the most tremendous fire of shot and shells; nor were they able to perceive, from the first moment that she entered into these novel scenes, that the idea of personal danger could produce upon her the slightest effect, or bend her from her benevolent and patriotic purpose. The loss of women and boys during the siege was very great, and fully proportionate to that of men; in fact, they were always the most forward; and the difficulty was to teach them a prudent and proper sense of their danger.

During the night of the 14th of August, the French fire was particularly destructive, and when their batteries ceased, flames were observed to burst out in many parts of the buildings in their possession; and on the morning of the 15th, to the great surprise of the Arragonese, their columns were seen at a distance retreating over the plain, on the road to Pampeluna. Their departure had probably been hastened by intelligence that the junta of Valencia had despatched six thousand men to join the levies in Arragon, destined to relieve the capital.

Thus terminated the siege of Saragoza, which whether it be considered with reference to the superiority of the means of annoyance in possession of the enemy, to the utter incapability of the place to resist a regular and continued attack, to the instances of collective and individual courage, to the patience and heroism of its defenders of either sex, and in every situation of life, can be deemed secondary to none recorded in the annals of ancient and modern times.

It is a very singular fact to add, that though Mr. Vaughan saw in Saragoza many a parent who had lost his children, and may a man reduced from competence to poverty, he literally did not meet with one human being who uttered the slightest complaint: every feeling seemed to be swallowed up in the memory of what they had recently done, and in a hatred of the French.

Thus far Mr. Vaughan. From his interesting narrative we may learn, in the first place, how much may be done, through the blessing of God, to stop the progress of an invading enemy, by the union of patriotism, fortitude, and persevering exertion. But let us also learn from it, how costly, as well as comparatively inefficient, the most heroic resistance will be likely to prove, unless our population be previously accustomed to the use of arms and the regularity of military discipline, and unless it is directed by some portion at least of military experience. Whatever some men may think of the prize for which the Spaniards contended so gallantly, no one will hesitate to admit that we, at least, have a country worth fighting for, "even to the knife." Let us not then grudge the sacrifice of time or property which may be required of us in order to prepare for its defence. Let us rather be forward to second every provident measure of the government by cheerfully contributing our quota of the general expense; and by taking pains to acquire ourselves and encouraging others to acquire, while an interval of preparation is mercifully vouchsafed to us, that knowledge of our duty as soldiers, which, under Providence, may render our courage available to the preservation of all that is so justly dear to us.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, September 27, 1809.

DIED,

At the Pass of Christianne, West-Florida, on the 9th ult. after a few days illness, Lieut. WILLIAM S. BUTLER, of the United States Navy, and son of the late General Butler, of this town. His remains were interred with the usual honours of war. The Spanish soldiers assisted on the occasion, by orders of the commandant.

In the death of this truly amiable young man, the service has lost a valuable officer, society a worthy member, and a mother a darling son.

Francis James Jackson, Esq. envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of his Britannic majesty to the United States, was on Monday last received by the Secretary of State, as successor to David M. Erskine, esq. [*Nat. Intel.*

COMMUNICATION.

AN upright man, whatever may be his politics, cannot but be pleased by the virtuous indignation expressed in your last number against the impudent usurpation of the Pittsburgh *caucus*, who annually take upon themselves to direct the suffrages of a respectable people. I have been surprised that their insolence, and ignorance have been so long tolerated. What are the consequences? Stupid laws imprudently executed: our state, which ought to yield to none in respectability, become the scorn of the union, and involved in a civil war but for the prudence and forbearance of the general government. Away then with foreign caucuses; let them no longer dictate to freemen: change your representatives, it cannot be for the worse. Samuel Ewalt, at least, is an American; he is among the first settlers of our country; he was instrumental in expelling the enemy, and in peopling the wilderness; he was born in the western country; he came to the Ohio in '74, and has always, remained here. This gives him a vast preference over Francis M'Clure.

BALTIMORE, *Sept.* 9.

From the NORTH AMERICAN.

The Second Grand Battle of the Danube.

We have made a great effort to translate and publish the official bulletin of the battle of Wagram, which was fought in sight of Vienna. The articles published in the democratic papers of this morning are mere aggravated rumours; all their dates being superceded by the bulletins, except the armistice, which is not contained in our file and which we have therefore copied from the American of this morning.

As the armistice was made several days after the battle, it is evident that it was not immediately compelled by it, and as the terms of it exclude the French all Hungary, *Moravia* and Bohemia, the strength of the Austrian monarch is far from being exhausted. Of the 200,000 men, with which the archduke commenced the conflict, the French do not pretend that he lost more than 60,000, and it is probable that the number is vastly less. Hence by their own statements he must have 140,000 men left. But the attack having been made by the French, and the bulletin plainly evinces that it was a drawn battle, we make no doubt that the French loss has been tremendous.

The affairs of Europe are not therefore settled; and it is certain that the soil of Germany will drink up much more blood of her sons before they will become the irredeemable slaves of the Corsican.

LATEST
From the European Continent.

We have hastily made the following translation from the "Hamburg Correspondent," of the 21st July, with which we have been favored by a gentleman of this city.

MUNICH, July 12.

TWENTY-FIFTH BULLETIN OF THE ARMY.

Wolkersdorff, 8th July.

Passage of the arm of the Danube to the Island of Lobau.

On the 4th, at 10 o'clock in the evening, gen. Oudinot embarked 1500 of gen. Couroux's voltigeurs on the great arm of the *Danube*. Col. Bate with 10 gun-boats carried them out and landed them beyond the confluence of the lesser arm of the Island of Lobau in the Danube. The batteries of the enemy were soon silenced and he was pursued from the wood to the village of *Muhlet*.

At 11 o'clock in the evening the batteries planted against Enzersdorff received orders to begin to fire. The howitzers reduced this unfortunate small city to ashes, and in less than half an hour the enemy's batteries were silenced.

At 2 o'clock after midnight, the army had [the figure is illegible] bridges, and the left wing debouched, under the protection of the batteries 1500 toises below Enzersdorff, and the right at Wittau. The corps of the duke of Rivoli (*Massena*) composed the right wing, that of Oudinot the centre, and Auerstadt's (Davoust) the left wing. The corps of the duke of Ponte Corvo (Bernadotte,) of the vice-roy, and of Ragusa (*Marmont*,) the guard and the cuirassiers composed the second line and the reserve. The great darkness, a heavy storm and a rain which poured into the stream rendered this night as dreadful as it was favorable to the French army, and glorious as it was to eventuate.

On the 5th at the earliest dawn every man perceived the emperor's plan, who was now with his army in order of battle at the furthest extremity of the enemy's left wing, had turned all his entrenchments, rendered all his works useless, and had compelled the Austrians to move out of their posts and give him battle upon ground which was advantageous. This great problem was accomplished, and without passing the *Danube* any where else, without even any support from the works, the enemy was obliged to fight three quarters of a league from his redoubt. Now was anticipated the greatest and most happy result.

At 8 in the morning the batteries, which played upon Enzersdorf, had produced such an effect that the enemy was fain to take possession of it with 4 battaloins. The duke of Rivoli ordered his first aid-de-camp St. Croix, to march against it, of which he possessed himself without much opposition, and captured every thing in it.

Count Oudinot surrounded the fortress of Sachsengang, which the enemy had garrisoned, compelled 900 men which defended it to surrender and took 12 pieces of cannon. Now the emperor ordered his whole army to display upon the immense plain of Enzersdorff.

Meanwhile, the enemy who had committed an error in his plans, recovered from his astonishment, and endeavored to command some advantages on the new field of battle. For this purpose he detached many columns of infantry, a great number of artillery and all his cavalry, as well of the line as new levies, in order if possible to out flank the right wing of the French army. Wherefore he took possession of the village of Rutzendorff. The emperor ordered count Oudinot to take this village, and ordered the duke of Auerstadt to pass on the right of it, and direct himself against the head-quarters of the archduke Charles, as he was continuing to march from the right to the left.

From noon till nine o'clock in the evining we manoeuvred in this vast plain. We took all the villages, and as we approached the heights of their entrenched posts, they retired from them as though through magic. The duke of Rivoli caused them to be taken possession of without opposition. In this manner we got into our power, the works of Esling and Gross Aspern, and thus the 40 days work of the enemy was rendered totally useless to him. At Raschdorff, which the duke of Ponte Corvo caused to be attacked and taken, he met with some opposition. The enemy was every where put to flight and annihilated by the superiority of our fire. The immense field of battle remained covered with his fragments.

BATTLE OF WAGRAM.

Greatly dismayed by the progress of the French army, and its great results occasioned almost without effort, the enemy ordered all his troops to march, and in the evening took the following position: His right wing extended from Stadlau to Gernsdorff, his center from Gernsdorff to Wagram, and his left wing from Wagram, to Neustedel. The left wing of the French army was at Great-Aspern, its center at Raschedorff and its right at Glinzendorff. In this order night came on, and we prepared for a great battle the next morning. The position of the enemy was reconnoitred throughout, in order to hinder him to adopt any system, after we should take possession of the village of Wagram in the night. In that case his line already extended, precarious, and surprized by a change of camp, must have suffered the different corps to be mixed without order or object, and the affair would soon be termined without any serious conflict. Wagram was attacked, our troops took the village; but a Saxon column and a French column in the dark took each other for enemies, and the operation miscarried.

Already we were preparing for the battle of Wagram. It appears that the dispositions of the French and Austrian generals were opposed to each other.

The emperor employed the whole night to draw together his force into the center, where he was personally within cannon shot of Wagram. For this purpose the duke of Rivoli marched to the left of Aderklau, and left a single division at Aspern, which had orders in case of necessity to retreat to the island of Lobau. The duke of Auerstadt had orders to advance beyond the village of Grosshof, in order to approach the center. The Austrian general in the mean time weakened his center, in order to occupy and strengthen his wings, to which he gave an additional extent.

On the 6th at day break, the Duke of Ponte Corvo occupied the left wing. In his second line was the Duke of Rivoli. The Vice King closed in the center, where the corps of Count Oudinot, that of the *Duke* of Ragusa, the corps of the imperial Guard, and the division of Cuirassiers formed 7 or 8 lines. The *Duke* of Auerstadt marched from the right wing to reach the center. The enemy on the other hand placed the corps of Bellegrade at Radlau in *Marsch*; the corps Collowrath, Litchenstein and *Muller* united with the right wing in the position of Wagram, where the prince of Hohenzollern was, and at the end of the left wing at Neustedel, where the corps of Rosenberg and Auerstadt debouched, and by a curved movement at the early dawn, fell upon each other and gave the signal of battle.

The emperor equally commenced at this period, ordered the duke of Auerstadt to be reinforced by the division of Cuirassiers of the duke of Padua, and the corps of Rosenberg to be taken in flank by a battery of 12 pieces of the division of gen. count Nansouty. In less than three quarters of an hour the fine corps of Auerstadt had defeated the corps of Rosenberg

and pursued it beyond Neustedel, and did it great injury.

Meanwhile the cannonade became general through the whole line, and the disposition of the enemy disclosed itself every moment. His whole left wing was lined with artillery. It might be said, that the Austrian General prepared not to obtain a victory, but that he had in view only the means of taking advantage of it. This disposition seemed so unkilful, that a defeat was anticipated, and the emperor waited some time before he ordered the small disposition, which was necessary to frustrate that of the enemy and to render it a misfortune to him.

He ordered the duke of Rivoli to attack a villane which the enemy occupied, and by which the center of the army was a little galled. He ordered the duke of Auerstadt to take the position of Neustedel and thence to advance to Wagram, and ordered the *D*uke of Rugusa and general *M*acdonald to form in columns to seize upon Wagram, the moment the duke of Auerstadt debouched.

After these occurrences we were informed that the enemy made a desperate assault upon the village which the duke of Rivoli had taken; our left wing was surrounded at 3000 toises; a violent cannonade was already heard at Gross Aspern, and the whole interval between Gross Aspern and Wagram was occupied by an immense line of artillery. No doubt was left about it.

The emperor in this situation, ordered general *M*acdonald to form the divisions of Broussier and Lamarque into columns for the attack. He ordered them to be supported by the divisions of gen. Nansouty, the horse guards and 40 detachment of different corps. Gen. count Lauriston marched at the head of this battery of 100 pieces of artillery against the enemy, approached him without firing, till he came within half cannon shot and then commenced an astonishing fire, whereby slaughter and death were carried into the enemy's ranks. The general of division Reille supported with the brigade of fusileers and tirailleurs the guard of gen. *M*acdonald. The guard altered its front to render the attack infallible. In a moment the centre of the enemy lost a league of ground. His astonished wing marked the danger of the situation in which it was, and in great haste moved back. Now the duke of Rivoli attacked him during the flight of the center, and the movement forced the right wing. Neustedel was taken from his left wing, by the duke of Auerstadt, who ascended the hill and marched against Wagram, attacked and surrounded it. The divisions of Broussier and Gubin covered themselves with glory.

At noon, count Oudinot marched against Wagram to support the attack of the duke of Auerstadt. He succeeded, and he got possession of this important station. From 10 o'clock the enemy thought of nothing but his retreat. Since noon, this was plainly going on and in disorder, and long before night came on, the enemy was out of sight. Our left wing stood at Jetelsee and at Ebensdorff; our center near Ebensdorff, and the cavalry of our right wing was entended, their posts at Schoenkirchen.

On the 7th at day-break, the army was in motion, and marched against Korneuberg and Wolkersdorff, and took post at Nicholsburg The enemy cut off from Hungary and *M*ahren, found itself on the side of Bohemia, driven into a straight.

Such is the representation of the battle of Wagram, the distinguished and ever-glorious battle, where from 3 to 400,000 men, with from 12 to 1500 cannon, fought for a great interest, on a field which by the enemy was studied and fortified for several months. Ten standards, 40 cannon, 20,000 prisoners, among whom are a considerable number of generals, colonels and majors, are the trophies of this victory.—The fields of battle are covered with dead bodies, among whom were found the bodies of several generals, among the rest that of *Mr.* Normann, a Frenchman and traitor to his country, who prostituted his talents against it.—All the wounded of the enemy have fallen into our hands. Those whom he was not able to carry off at the beginning of the battle, were found in the environs of the villages. We may compute that the result of this battle cost the Austrian army, in all, about 60,000 men; our loss is estimated at 1500 dead, and 3 or 400 wounded.

At the moment when the duke of Istria was ordering the attack of the cavalry, his horse was killed by a cannon ball. The shot struck the saddle and occasioned him a slight contusion of the thigh.

The general of division Lasalle was killed by a musket ball. He was an officer of great merit and one of the best generals of light horse.

The Bavarian gen. Von Wrede and the generals Peras, Grenier, Vignolle, Sahuc and Defrance were wounded. Col. Prince Aldobrandini was struck on the arm by a musket-ball. The adjutant commandant *D*uprat was killed. The col. of the 9th regiment of infantry of the line remained on the field of battle. This regiment covered itself with glory.

The general staff is making out a statement of our loss.

A singular circumstance in this great battle is, that the columns, which lay nearest to Vienna, were not 200 toises distant from it. The numerous population covered the towers, roofs and heights to witness this great spectacle.

The emperor of Austria quitted Wolkersdorff on the 6th at 5 in the morning, and ascended a Belvedere, whence he saw the field of battle and remained till noon, whence he scampered away at full speed.

The French head-quarters arrived on the 7th in the morning at Wolkersdorff.

[In the beginning of the bulletin remarks are made on the positions of the armies. The Austrians were in all stated at 200,000 men, and their artillery at from 8 to 900 field pieces. *Note of the German Editor.*]

NEW-YORK, *Sept.* 13.

Capt. Marshall, who arrived here yesterday in the ship William, left Dublin on the 3d of August, immediately on the raising of the embargo, and came off in such a hurry, that he did not bring a single newspaper. He however informs us, that the embargo, which had been general for 17 days, was raised in England on the 29th of July, and in Ireland on the 2d of August.

Captain M. further informs, that he read in the Dublin papers, the Austrian official account of the battles of the 5th and 6th July, in which it was stated, that the whole loss of the Austrians amounted only to 12,000 men, 40 pieces of cannon, and several generals, the exact number he does not recollect—and that a few days after these battles Peace was concluded between France and Austria. [We are inclined to believe, that nothing more than the armistice, heretofore published, was agreed upon, though the captain says he is *positive* a Peace was agreed upon.]

We are further informed by Captain Marshall, that the grand expedition had been augmented to 100,000 men, and that they sailed in three divisions, on or about the 27th of July.

It was reported in Dublin, just before the William sailed, that an American sloop of war had arrived in England with dispatches—[probably the Enterprise.]

It is worthy of remark, that the news of the battles of the 5th and 6th of July was published in London *previous* to the sailing of the expedition.

The partnership entered into between George Sutton and Thomas Read, and heretofore known under the firm of Thomas Read & Co. has been dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to said firm are solicited to discharge their respective accounts to the subscriber, who is authorised to receive the same, and all those who have demands against the firm are requested to present them for settlement.

The subscriber likewise informs his friends in particular, and the public in general, that he still continues to carry on business at the *Old Stand*, where he shall be happy to accommodate all those who may favour him with their custom.

THOMAS READ.

Pittsburgh, September 20, 1809.

Just received at Z. CRAMER's Bookstore,
A complete system of

Geometry and Trigonometry,

Together with a *Treatise* on *Surveying*, teaching the various ways of taking the survey of a field, also to protract the same, and find the area. Likewise, *Rectangular Surveying* or an accurate method of calculating the area of any field arithmetically, without the necessity of plotting it. To the whole are added several Mathematical Tables, necessary for solving questions in Trigonometry and Surveying, with a particular explanation of those tables, and the manner of using them. By *Abel Flint*, A. M.

ALSO,

An easy and familiar Guide to the theory and practice of

NAVIGATION,

with all the requisite Tables, &c. &c. illustrated with engravings. By *Andrew Mackay*.

To which is added, a concise system of calculations for finding the Longitude at Sea, by the lunar observations. By *P. Delamer*.

☞ A few more numbers of *Rees's Cyclopedea* have just come to hand. Punctuality on the part of the subscribers in calling for their Books will much oblige the publishers, and their friend Z. C.

Pittsburgh, 18th September, 1809.

Whereas in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania, an attachment hath been granted by me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the county of Washington, against a certain Joseph Gilles, upon which attachment the goods of the said Joseph Gilles have been attached. This is therefore to give notice to the creditors of the said Joseph Gilles to appear on Wednesday the 29th day of November next, at my office in Peter township, then and there to discover and make proof of their demands agreeable to the directions of said act. Given under my hand September 22d, 1809.

JOHN CAMPBELL.

Five Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in Pittsburgh, on Sunday the 17th inst. an Apprentice to the Saddler Trade, named *WILLIAM D. ABRAHAM*—he is about 18 years of age, stout made, full faced and marked with the small pox, fond of tobacco and strong drink, and of talking, and frequently more than is true, and is not very honest, as he took with him sundry wearing apparel not his own. It is supposed he went down the Ohio with a Mr. Shannon, who lives at St. Genevieve, Louisiana Territory. I forwarn all persons from harboring or employing said Apprentice at their peril.—The above reward will be paid for the boy and articles, but no charges.

PETER KINTNER.

Pittsburgh, 19th, Sept. 1809.

Juniata Bar, Roll'd and Slit Iron.

GEORGE ANSHUTZ, Jun.

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has opened an IRON STORE, nearly opposite Mr. Cromwell's Ware-House, where he will always have on hand a complete assortment of the above well known Iron manufactured at *Gloninger's*, *Dorsey's* and *Shœnberger's* works.

He has also established a NAIL FACTORY, and will have on hand Nails of all sizes made of the above Iron.

Pittsburgh, September 26, 1809.

Public Notice.

Persons having demands against the estate of the late William Porter, of Pittsburgh, dec'd, are requested to present the same to subscribers for settlement. Debtors to the estate will please to make payment as speedily as possible.

Alexander M'Laughlin,
Anthony Beelen,
Zachariah A. Tannehill, } Exec'rs.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 15, 1808.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber proposes to sell the following tract of Land, on Peters creek, two and a half miles from the mouth, in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, two miles from Elizabeth town, and twelve from Pittsburgh.—The tract contains three hundred acres, and the usual allowance; the land is of the first quality; upwards of one hundred acres cleared, and under good fence, of which about twenty acres are meadow. On the tract are an orchard of upwards of two hundred bearing apple trees, a grist mill, saw mill, and powder mill, and other necessary buildings to accommodate three or four families.—The land will divide well into two farms. From eight hundred to one thousand weight of sugar, is made yearly.

For terms apply to the subscriber living on the premises.

Joel Ferree.

Feb. 28, 1809. tf.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, about to remove to his iron works on the Juniata, near Bedford, informs his friends and the public in general, that he has appointed Mr. GEO. SUTTON, merchant, of this place, his agent, to transact all his business—to whom he intends forwarding a constant supply of Rolled, Rod and Bar Iron, Castings, Nails &c. which he will sell low for cash or negotiable paper. All those indebted to the subscriber, will pay the same to Mr. Sutton without delay; and those having any demands, will call on him for settlement.

WILLIAM LANE.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 3, 1808.

CASTINGS,

FROM BIER & ELLIOTT'S.

A CONSTANT supply of Castings of every description, and equal in quality of metal and workmanship to any offered at the Pittsburgh market, may be had at the Warehouse of Mr. BOYLE IRWIN, where merchants may be supplied on liberal terms.

Pittsburgh, 6th Dec. 1808.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late *JOHN MATLACK* deceased, are desired to make payment of their respective accounts, and all persons having demands against the same will foward them to

WILLIAM PRICE.

Pittsburgh, August 8th, 1809.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT on Wednesday the 4th day of October next, will be Sold at Public Vendue, at the Dwelling House of James M'Fall, late of the Borough of Pittsburgh, deceased, all and singular the personal estate of the said deceased, consisting of Beds and Beding, House and Kitchen Furniture, &c. A credit will be given from three to nine months, to wit:—any thing above twenty shillings three months; above five dollars six months; and above ten dollars nine months, by giving bond and sufficient security. The Vendue to begin between the hours of 11 and 12, when due attendance will be given by

JOHN M'FALL, Adminr.

Pittsburgh, 21st September, 1809.

EVENING SCHOOL.

THE subscriber will open NIGHT SCHOOL on Monday the 10th of October, in Fifth near Wood Street. Hours of attendance from six till nine o'clock.

ALEXANDER DOWNING.

Pittsburgh, September 26, 1809.

Dr. GODBOLD'S

VEGETABLE BALM OF LIFE.

(Price One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents.)

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,

At their Wholesale and Retail Apothecary, Drug and Paint Store, Corner of Third and Wood Streets,

PITTSBURGH.

IN offering to the public a medicine, the discovery of the late celebrated Dr. Godbold, it might be almost unnecessary to give any details of its efficacy, or merits; he, who from his knowledge of the treasures of the vegetable world, extracted so many rich and salutary substances, and who applied them so successfully in restoring the blessings of health to his countrymen, that thousands have given testimonials of the services received from him. It would be, however, unjust to the properties of this invaluable medicine, to withhold particularizing some of its sanative virtues.

Amongst several much esteemed specifics which Dr. Godbold prepared, it was in the preparation of *this* now offered to the public, that he had the firmest confidence, it was *this* which he administered with the fullest success, and from which he acquired his high reputation and extensive fortune.

In Colds, Catarrhs and Coughs, it gently opens the breast, immediately gives liberty of breathing, and allays the tickling which provokes frequent coughing. In Hoarsnesses and Asthmas it clears all obstructions of the lungs, and heals any rawness and soreness therefrom. In debilitated stomachs, flatulency, windy complaints, weakness of appetite, whether occasioned by a natural weakness of constitution, or by over indulgence in the pleasures of the table, and in eruptions on the face, where they arrise from impurity of blood. This inestimable specific is without a superior; it is a bracer of the solids, and a promoter of digestion, and renovates the stomach by mixing with the blood and juices, applying itself to the seat of the disorder, which it removes by its healing qualities. In complaints, the offsprings of a sedentary life, in sick head-ache, female weaknesses, and indeed in debility in either sex; its salutary powers have been remarkably eminent, even in cases that had been deemed by some of the faculty incurable; its tendency being to invigorate and to improve the general health, occasioning no danger from cold, and requiring neither confinement nor change of diet.

The very numerous and respectable testimonies from the first and most leading characters, shew the great excellence of tthis medicine, which the proprietor now offers in the fullest confidence, that it will prove of general utility to the public at large, and wherever it is tried, will acquire that value and esteem which it so highly merits.

Pipe Manufactory.

WILLIAM PRICE,

Respectfully informs the Merchants of the Western Country, that they may be supplied with any quantity of the above article, carefully packed up so as to bear transporting to any distance either by land or water, at his Factory on the bank of the Monongahela river, adjoining the Ship-yard, Pittsburgh.

May 17, 1809.

To the Free and Independent Electors of Allegheny County.

GENTLEMEN,

I take the liberty of offering myself a Candidate at the ensuing Election for the Office of COUNTY COMMISSIONER. Should you think proper to elect me, the favour will be gratefully acknowledged, and the duties faithfully and diligently performed, without favour or affection towards any man or party of men.

ROBERT MAGEE.

Pittsburgh, September 12, 1809.

A NEW CANDIDATE FOR THE

STATE SENATE.

NOT the lucre of gain, nor the ambition of popularity, induces me to volunteer my services to my fellow citizens of the counties of Allegheny, Beaver, and Butler, to represent them in the Senate of Pennsylvania. Often have I seen at my trade, a journeyman a much better workman than the master of the shop; therefore, fellow citizens, should you repose your confidence in a humble mechanic for once, I offer to serve the first year for my boarding and my travelling expences alone taxed to the counties. Should my display of talents not fully merit the approbation of my fellow citizens, I am willing to ground my arms to my superior, *Francis M'Clure*, Esq. to take my seat the last two years: was there a law to this purport we would not have so many candidates for the Legislature.

I am the publick's humble servant,

EDWARD PATCHELL.

Pittsburgh, September 11, 1809.

NOTICE.

THE partnership of *MARTIN* AND *M'KEEVER* being desolved by mutual consent, all persons having demands against the firm will apply to *James Martin* for settlement, and all those who are indebted are requested to make payment to said James Martin before the 1st day of December next. In case of neglect their accounts will be put in the hands of a proper officer for collection.

JAMES MARTIN,
ALEXR. M'KEEVER.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 18, 1809. 4t.

Just received at
ZADOK CRAMER'S BOOK STORE,
An handsome assortment of
Family, School & Pocket Bibles.
Just Bound
An assortment of BLANK BOOKS,
Day Books, Ledgers, Receipt Books,
Memorandum Books, &c.
Pittsburgh, August 11, 1809.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber returns his unfeigned thanks to his friends for the encouragement they have given him as an instructor of youth; and sincerely hopes, that by unremitting attention to the morals and literary improvement of his pupils, he will merit a continuance of their favors and a considerable share of public patronage.

He still occupies that large and commodious apartment, in the second story of Mrs. Irwin's house, corner of Market street and the Diamond, which is furnished in the best manner for the reception of scholars.

Sensible of the responsibility attached to his situation, and impressed with an ardent desire of facilitating the improvements of youth placed under his tuition, he has engaged an assistant, Mr. Ebenezer Atwater, a young gentleman from the state of New York, of a good moral character, and who possesses the requisite talents of an instructor, to the subscriber's entire satisfaction.

He begs leave, most respectfully, to inform his friends and the public, that his NIGHT SCHOOL will commence on the 12th of October next. Hours of attendance from six till nine.

SAMUEL KINGSTON.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 6. 3t

GUN POWDER.

THE subscribers have on hand, and intend constantly to keep, at their Powder Mill, on Peters creek, two miles from Elizabeth town, a supply of their best manufactured RIFLE POWDER, which they will sell low for cash or on short credit.

From the long experience of this Powder, in most parts of this western country, and its high repute among our greatest gunners, we flatter ourselves with the hope of receiving a part of the public patronage.

Joel & Isaac Ferree.

Feb. 28, 1809. tf.

Pittsburgh
Flint Glass Manufactory.

Benjamin Bakewell & Co.

Inform their friends and the public, that they have recently enlarged their assortment of *GLASS-WARE*, and offer for Sale, upon their usual terms, the following articles, viz.

DECANTERS, quart and pint, common, ringed and plain.
Ditto, ditto, best double flint, ditto.
Ditto, half pint and gill common ditto.
Tumblers, quart, pint, half pint, and gill ditto.
Ditto, best double flint ditto.
Goblets, pint, half pint, and gill ditto.
Wine Glasses, common and best.
Jars, half gallon, quart, pint, and half pint.
Tinctures, ditto, ditto.
Lamps—globe, street and table.
Ditto, vase with shades
Butter basins, with covers, assorted colours
Sugar ditto, and cream jugs ditto.
Cups, quart, pint, half pint and gill.
Water decanters, wine coolers, finger cups.
Egg cups, cruets, mustard pots,
Salts, proof phials, root glasses.
Jelly and Syllabub glasses.
Electrical cylinders and jars.
Retorts and receivers, mortars and pestles.
Square stopper bottles, funnels.
Jars and beakers for chimney ornaments.
Confectionary glasses, salvers.
Barometer and thermometer tubes.
Breast pipes and nipple glasses.
Corals for children, cupping glasses.
Ink stands, smelling bottles, &c. &c.

N. B. Wanted some good steady FLINT GLASS BLOWERS, and a few APPRENTICE BOYS who, if well recommended, will meet with good encouragement.

Also, POT and PEARL ASHES, for which Cash will be given.

Pittsburgh, April 12, 1809.

WORM TEA.

BEING one of the most valuable Medicines ever sold, for the destruction of Worms in the human body, and more particularly adapted for children, of which complaint, thousands annually fall a sacrifice. It being now so well established that no certificates or encomiums are necessary to recommend it, being altogether a composition of Vegetables; since this medicine was first discovered upwards of one hundred thousand persons have experienced its beneficial effects.

SOLD BY

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,

Wholesale and Retail Druggists, Corner of Third and Wood Streets, Pittsburgh.

Price 25 Cents single, and 2 Dollars per Dozen.

N. B. At the same place may be had Sing's Patent Itch Ointment by the Groce, Dozen or single Box.

NEW COTTON MANUFACTORY.

SCOTT & ARMITAGE,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public, that they have and will keep on hand at their Manufactory on the bank of the Monongahela, above the Ship Yard,

Cotton yarn from 1 to 4 dozen cuts to the pound, black, blue, turkey red, &c.

Cord, jean, chambry, dice dimin, plaid vest patterns of different kinds.

Dyeing of every description will be executed on the shortest notice and neatest manner, on reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, September 4, 1809. 6t

N. B. Flour, whiskey, oats, and country linnen, will be taken in exchange for any of the above.

John Harvey, *Fuller.*

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the *Fulling Business*, at his old established mill, well known as Cavett's mill, on Brush creek. He flatters himself that from his long experience in business, and the number of hands he has at work, he will be able to please those who entrust him with their cloth. To accommodate those at a distance, he will receive cloth at the store of Mr. Hoge, in Greensburg, and at Mr. John Irwin's, in Pittsburgh, and return it to said place as soon as finished.

Wheat at 4*s* 9*d*, Rye at 3*s*, Corn at 3*s*, Oats at 25 cents, Linen 3*s*, tow cloth 25 cents, and Tallow at 1*s*, will be taken as cash at the above prices.

Sept. 7th, 1809. 3t.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that in conformity to an act of the general assembly of the state of Ohio, passed on the 17th day of February, 1809, and entitled "An act directing in what manner certain lands, granted by congress for the benefit of schools in the Virginia Military Tract, shall be surveyed and disposed of;" there will be offered for sale in the town of Mansfield, in the county of Richland, on the 20th day of October next, and will be continued from day to day, until the whole thereof is offered for sale—all the land granted by congress for the benefit of schools as aforesaid, by their act passed on the 2nd day of March, 1807, entitled "An act to extend the time for locating Virginia Military Warrants, for returning surveys thereon to the office of the secretary of the department of war, and appropriating lands for the use of schools in the Virginia Military Reservation in lieu of those heretofore appropriated."

The terms of sale as expressed in the law, directing the sales thereof, are, That no part thereof shall be sold for less than two dollars per acre, together with a proportion of the expence of surveying, advertising and offering for sale, and shall be paid for as follows, viz. To the treasurer, at the time of making the purchase, such sum as may be found chargeable on each quarter section, for the expence of surveying, advertising and offering for sale; and on the remaining sum, the purchaser, his heirs or assigns, shall pay yearly, and every year forever, at the rate of six per centum, per annum; and the first payment shall not be required to be made until the first *Monday* in the second February, after the purchase is made, and from thenceforth, forever, the payments shall become due and payable on the 1st Monday of February, yearly.

Such of the quarter sections as may not be sold at the public sale, when offered as aforesaid, shall be exposed at private sale, at two dollars per acre, with the addition of the contingent expence aforesaid, payable in the same manner, and at the same yearly period herein before mentioned.

For all purchases made of this land, the Register will execute a deed or deeds of lease for ninety-nine years, renewable forever, to the purchaser or purchasers, to his, her, or their heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, conditioned that the person or persons so purchasing, his, her, or their heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, shall comply with the requisitions of the law authorising the sale thereof.

WINN WINSHIP, Jun.
Register.

Chillicothe, Sept. 1, 1809. 6t.

NOTICE.

THE persons to whom I have lent the second volume of *ROLIN'S ANCIENT HISTORY* and *MODERN CHIVALRY*, are requested to return them immediately.

SAMUEL DOUGLAS.

Pittsburgh, *August* 14, 1809. tf.

LANDS FOR SALE.

A Farm of 200 acres of Land on Thompson's run, on a branch of Turtle creek, Allegheny county, 12 miles from Pittsburgh, and 2 miles north of the Philadelphia road, formerly owned by Robert Duff, and now in tenure of Moses and Thomas Dinsmore. The improvements are extensive and in good repair.

A Farm (in excellent order,) of 200 acres, now occupied by John Grubb, on Pine creek 10 miles from Pittsburgh, and near the Butler road.

400 acres near the above in possession of Alexander M'Donald, who owns 100 thereof, and has authorised me to sell his part.

500 acres near the above settled by Jacob Grubb.

180 acres adjoining, (unimproved) part of a survey settled by Jacob Buckhart.

A well improved farm of 200 acres on Deer creek, 14 miles from Pittsburgh, near the Butler road, in tenure of Wm. Thompson.

A farm formerly owned by Alexander Hamilton, and from 200 to 800 acres of land of a superior quality, adjoining Neyman's mill on Connequenessing creek, Butler county, 4 and 1-2 miles from the county town, and 3 from the salt works, 70 acres cleared, and 12 of which is meadow. This may be made one of the best grazing farms in the western country.

That well known tavern stand, farm and tract of land, of 400 acres, now occupied by John Elliot, at the forks of the road from Pittsburgh to Erie, and from Butler to Mercer, near Slippery-rock creek: the land is of the best quality, the improvements large, and the situation most advantageous for a tavern, store, and extensive farm.

A tract of 405 acres (about 30 of which is cleared) situate on the east bank of French creek (Crawford county) 4 miles below Meadville, and on the state road to Mercer; the greater part rich bottom land.

Five tracts of land of 400 hundred acres each with valuable improvements, in Erie county, near the Lake; equal in quality and local advantages to any in the country. Apply to Thomas Rees, Esq. Erie.

Several tracts of donation land.

Titles in fee simple with general warranty, clear of all incumbrances, will be given on receipt of one third of the purchase money and securing by mortgage, payment of the residue at such times as may be agreed upon. Apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

THOMAS COLLINS.

Also for sale, or to be let on improving leases, a number of tracts of land in Allegheny and Butler counties, some of them adjoining the town of Butler and the salt works.

Pittsburgh, August 16, 1809. tf.

NOTICE.

THE partnership of *CROMWELL & ANSHUTZ* is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted to or having claims against the late firm, are requested to present them to T. CROMWELL, who is duly authorised to receive and pay the same.

Pittsburgh, August 14, 1809. tf.

T. Cromwell,

Ever grateful for the confidence placed in him by his friends, informs them that he will attend to his former Business, as heretofore.

FOR SALE,

A quantity of best quality of

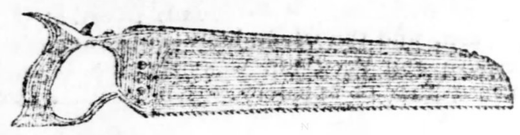
SOLE LEATHER,

by wholesale or retail, for Cash only. Shoemakers will find it to their advantage in purchasing, as it is tanned in the best manner, to do credit to the manufacturer.

JAMES RIDDLE.

Pittsburgh, July 17, 1809. tf.

WILLIAM SEMPLE,



At the Sign of the Handsaw,

In Wood Street, between Second and Third Streets,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and customers, that he is now opening, in addition to his former Stock, a fresh assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

suitable to the present and approaching seasons, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Queensware,

which, having purchased for Cash, he offers for sale on reasonable terms for cash or approved of country produce.

He will give 75 cents per bushel, in merchandize, for clean *Flaxseed*, delivered either at his Store or at James Semple's near the mouth of Girty's Run.

Pittsburgh, August 2, 1809.

N. B. He offers several Building Lots on Lease forever, on reasonable terms, in a healthy and pleasant part of the Borough—also, one or two tenements to Let to the first of April next. Enquire as above.

WANTED,

A few APPRENTICES to the Copper and Tin trades. Apply to JOSEPH HARBESON, in Market Street, next door to the Printing Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1809.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Dr. David Marchand, sen. deceased, late of Hempfield township, Westmoreland county, are requested to call on David Marchand, jun. (who lives on the place late the residence of the deceased) on or before the first day of November next, to settle and pay off their respective balances. Those who have demands against said estate are also requested to present their accounts, properly attested for settlement, to the same.

Daniel Marchand,
David Marchand,
John Kuhn, } Executors.

September 7, 1809.

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable Farm known by the name of *HAMILTON HALL*, eleven miles above Pittsburgh, on the Monongahela river, containing about 200 acres of first rate land, 100 acres of river bottom cleared and under good fence, 25 acres of which is good timothy and clover meadow, and considerable more may be made at little expence, 150 young apple trees, some of which have been bearing for some years, and a number of peach, cherry, and other fruit trees.

There are on the premises a large and convenient house 70 feet long by 25 feet wide, with a cellar under the whole, four rooms, a large hall, kitchen and pantry on the first floor, and three rooms on the second, all plaistered and finished in an elegant stile, a well of good water at the door, two large gardens, a stable and threshing floor, a good tenant's house and garden, a distillery with a never failing stream of good water.

There is on the premises a large bank of valuable iron ore, and a stream of water close by on which there was a sawmill erected, and where a furnace might be built with very little expence, or any mill works, as the race is good, two sugar camps at which there has been made 1000lbs of sugar a year.

A further description is thought unnecessary as those wishing to purchase will view the premises. The title is indisputable. For terms of sale apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

THOMAS FERREE.

August 22, 1809. tf.

A Blacksmith and a Cooper

who can bring good recommendations will hear of an advantageous establishment by applying at the Office of this paper.

August 29, 1809.